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L1 245 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 4G AND 5G AND FIBRINOLYSIS
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L3 274 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 4G AND FIBRINOLYSIS
L4 122 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND (EXERCISE OR PHYSICAL OR ACTIVITY)

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L8 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND EXERCISE
 D L8 1- TI
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Full Citation & Abstract

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NUMBER

TITLE Effects of a common genetic polymorphism and exercise training on fibrinolysis in men and women aged 50-70

AUTHOR Tiyasangthong, Onanong

DEGREE PhD

SCHOOL UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK

DATE 2001

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ADVISER Hagberg, James M.

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Prospective epidemiological investigations suggest that impaired fibrinolysis is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Endurance exercise training has an inconsistent effect on fibrinolysis, possibly due to inadequate study design and lack of control of critical variables. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of endurance exercise training on blood fibrinolysis in middle-aged to older men and women. The plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) gene promoter 4G/5G polymorphism appears to affect circulating PAI-1 levels. The present study also determined if the PAI-1 polymorphism and initial PAI-1 levels play roles in exercise training-induced fibrinolysis changes. Sedentary healthy volunteers aged 50–70 years were studied. Subjects completed a 6-week dietary program before baseline testing. Baseline tests in 48 subjects included fibrinolytic enzymes (tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) and PAI-1 activities, and t-PA antigen), lipid-lipoprotein profiles, body composition, and maximal oxygen consumption (VO₂ max). Genotyping was performed using PCR/RFLP techniques. Baseline tests were repeated in 34 subjects after 6-month exercise intervention. Baseline fibrinolytic levels were not significantly different among genotype groups (15.12 ± 1.39 vs. 11.97 ± 0.73 vs. 11.89 ± 1.39 AU/mL, for 4G/4G, 4G/5G, and 5G/5G, respectively). However, after controlling for triglyceride levels, the 4G/4G genotype had significantly higher PAI-1 activity levels than the other genotypes. After exercise training, fibrinolysis improved as shown by a 30% increase in t-PA activity (0.18 ± 0.07 IU/mL, $p = 0.016$) and a 6% decrease in t-PA antigen (-0.58 ± 0.20 , $p = 0.006$). Subgroup analyses revealed a significant 41% increase ($p = 0.03$) in t-PA activity levels in the 4G/5G group and a 10% decrease in t-PA antigen levels ($p = 0.008$) in the 4G/4G group. Training did not change PAI-1 activity levels significantly. ANOVAs revealed

no differences in fibrinolytic measure changes with training among genotype groups. Adjusting for initial levels did not change results for PAI-1 activity and t-PA antigen. Interestingly, there was a significant interaction between baseline t-PA activity and genotype in determining final t-PA activity. The present results suggest that endurance exercise training may increase fibrinolysis in middle-aged to older men and women by increasing t-PA activity and decreasing t-PA antigen levels. Moreover, individuals with 4G alleles may respond more favorably to training in terms of improving fibrinolysis.

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TITLE: Effects of a common genetic polymorphism and exercise training on fibrinolysis in men and women aged 50--70
AUTHOR: Tiyasangthong, Onanong [Ph.D.]; Hagberg, James M. [adviser]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Maryland College Park (0117)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (2001) Vol. 62, No. 12B, p. 5635. Order No.: AAI3035829. 172 pages. ISBN: 0-493-48931-2.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English

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Kapushoc, Stephen T.

From: Catlin, Karen (ASRC)
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To: Kapushoc, Stephen T.
Subject: FW: Dissertation availability

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Tonya

Tonya Heyboer
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Phone: 540-885-8688
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From: Catlin, Karen (ASRC) [mailto:Karen.Catlin@USPTO.GOV]
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Thanks for your help, and thanks again for the demos last week!
Karen

Karen Catlin (ASRC Aerospace)
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